

The Weekly Louisianian.

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"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

[SINGLE COPIES - 5 CENTS.]

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The Louisianian.

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PROSPECTUS.

THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

The Louisianian, now entering upon its fourth year as an organ of the colored people of Louisiana, has acquired commanding influence and reputation. It is our purpose to add to its representative character and influence by making it the best weekly newspaper published in the South. A family paper, chaste in tone and excellent in matter, giving the latest news from all parts, Telegraphic Reports, Market Reports, Commercial news, generally, correspondence, and all topics of

LOCAL IMPORTANCE.

And while it will especially represent the colored citizen and urge the securing of every right pertaining to the full measure of his manhood, it will also maintain as a

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE.

The perfect equality of all citizens; the unity of the Republic admitting of no discrimination between North and South, East and West. Choice and varied selections upon Literary, Political, Religious, Scientific and Agricultural topics will continue to be given.

OUR AIM.

shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

With the service of journalists, colored men of culture and experience in their profession, obtained from varied and abundant service, both at home and abroad, we feel confident the Louisianian will rank second to no paper in the South.

OUR POLICY.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes, the colored and white people of our State, we rejoice to know is fast becoming manifest to our citizens. We would have closer relations politically and publicly between the races. Harmony and moderation among all classes, and between all interests; kindness and forbearance toward each other; and a common service of all the people in the elevation of our loved State to an enviable and faithful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

The Louisianian offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large circulation within the State, and throughout the country render the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column relating to matters affecting our common school system; the education of our youth; and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor we are sure we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, deserved commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State. Proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf, counting no effort too great or service too onerous to command and ensure success.

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Purchasers will protect their interests in examining this large and well selected stock of goods before making their purchases.

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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

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NEW ORLEANS.

EDUCATION IN LOUISIANA.

THE SYSTEM OF COMMON SCHOOLS AND ITS DIFFICULTIES.

While in Cincinnati, our popular Superintendent of Education, Hon. William G. Brown, gave a lecture on "the problem of Education in the South" which was reported in the Cincinnati Gazette as follows:

Prof. Brown began by saying that he had come up from Louisiana merely to attend the Editorial Convention, and with no expectation of making an address on education. What remarks he had to offer on that question, were therefore, without preparation. He proposed to deal not so much with the problem of education in the South as with facts as they were to be found there. Previous to the war there was no established system of public instruction in nine or ten of the Southern States. What schools there were were conducted exclusively for white children. It was only after reconstruction, when the Republican party had assumed control, that there was such a thing as general schools. This consummation was the product of Republican rule. The Democratic party there, as elsewhere, were in deadly opposition to the spread of intelligence through the colored race.

THE SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTH had been opened with but scanty means for their support, and under the most tremendous opposition. A large portion of the taxpayers would have nothing to do with mixed schools. The native whites in many sections were bitterly opposed to them. The consequence was that the schools came into the control, largely of Northern men, and were thus still further alienated from the native population. In several of the Southern States the constitutions prohibited the establishment of separate schools. In Texas the public school system was abolished immediately upon the accession of the Democratic party to power. In Alabama and Arkansas we find substantially the same thing. In Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, and South Carolina, where the educational interests were under the control of the Republican party, progress was being made, notwithstanding all discouragements. In North Carolina, Virginia, and Kentucky, on the other hand where the schools were made separate by the law and constitution there was but little progress.

The speaker then proceeded to give some statistics showing the progress of education in Louisiana since reconstruction. In 1861 the educational portion of the population (white) was 96,522; in 1874 (mixed) it was 280,387. In 1861 there were 757 schools in the State; in 1874 there were 1,033. In 1861 there were 39,590 children enrolled for attendance; in 1874 there were 74,309. In 1861 the revenue for school purposes was \$617,000; in 1874 it was \$780,000. There are now in Louisiana 779 male teachers and 697 female teachers in the schools. Their salaries were determined not by their sex but by the grade they occupied. The average pay throughout the State was \$40 a month; the highest (in New Orleans) \$125 per month. In New Orleans the schools were maintained two months in the year; in other parishes an average of four and a half months. There were 473 school buildings, but only 80 school buildings. As a consequence the State was compelled to pay \$50,000 rent.

Besides these means of public instruction there were numerous PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS in the States conducted by Roman Catholics, Presbyterians, Methodists and other denominations. They were educating about 60,000 children. This added to the 74,000 in the public schools, made a total of 134,000 now receiving instruction. But there was a much larger number of children who went to no school at all; and how to bring them under the influence of education was one of the problems to be met.

One of the causes of this state of things, the speaker said, was the bitter hostility of a portion of population to the spread of general intelligence. This was not so much the case in New Orleans as in certain sections of the State where whole communities, embittered by the results of the war, have kept themselves secluded from the rest of the world, never visiting the cities and towns. In some of these parishes, there has never been a school established since the war. The people sullenly choose to mope and grope in ignorance. They draw their money for school purposes regularly, but squander it in some

other way. The speaker could see no remedy for this state of things but to wait until death had taken these people away.

Another difficulty which the schools encountered was that they had to be entrusted in many cases to a class of men who cared nothing for their progress and stole the money or diverted it to other uses. Thousands of dollars were lost in this manner. The Legislature itself had in the present year diverted \$125,000 from the school fund and left the whole cause of education crippled. What could be done? More taxes could not be levied. The sheriffs have already over 35,000 tax sales on their hands, and property is burdened with all the taxes it will bear. These questions interested colored people as well as whites. In many of the parishes the colored children in the schools outnumbered the whites. A strong desire is exhibited on the part of the colored people to acquire an education. The lecturer believed that if 200 more schools could be opened and equipped at once, the number of children in attendance could be increased 50,000. Many gratifying results of the work were already to be seen. The young people of the colored race were growing up to fill their places in life with credit, and hundreds of excellent teachers were being fitted for future work.

The speaker proceeded to enumerate several important NEEDS OF THE CAUSE OF EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH. The first was a higher appreciation of the value of education on the part of those engaged in the work of teaching, and also on the part of parents who have children to send. It is necessary that the latter should realize how important it is that their children should use every privilege that is offered. They must understand that it is wise economy for them to make sacrifices and hire help on their farms rather than keep their children from the schools. It is important, too, that the custodians of the school funds, and officers of education generally, should have a higher appreciation of the importance of their trust.

Another need was a more determined purpose on the part of the young to acquire an education. Many of them not accustomed to battle with hindrances, were induced to bend before the storm of opposition which they met with. If violence was resorted to, thousands of colored people would keep their children away from school rather than subject them to danger, or risk hurting the feelings of anybody. These needed their courage brought up.

There was also another important need, and that was co-operation on the part of those engaged in the work of educating youth. The people of the State interested in education were unfortunately too much divided in that respect as in many others. It was highly important that they should be united in purpose and in action, because if they were not there was no one to push forward the work for them. The country at large is now beginning to think that the colored race have been long enough in possession of liberty, and have received assistance enough from the North to be able now to look after themselves. The speaker thought that when all these needs had been met, the work of education in the South could be carried forward in the face of all opposition. And to convey some idea of what this opposition really was, he related several instances of persecution of teachers, burning of schoolhouses, etc., which had come under his observation. He thought, however, that the schools themselves, by their silent and indisputable fruits, were doing much to diminish this opposition, and that the class of white people who saw in them the only salvation of the country was increasing.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

"Speak kindly of the dead," justly acceptable as a rule, does not also preclude that justice to the living and observance of truth desirable to the public good. Thus considered the following editorial remarks of George William Curtis in Harper's Weekly on Andrew Johnson, will be found commendable. [Ed.] It is a serious wrong to accustom ourselves to speak of every public man when he dies as if he were an admirable historic character. Mr. Johnson was not a man of lofty life or of high intelligence or ability. That he had been President is no evidence that he was in any sense

a great man, unless the same fact establishes the greatness of Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce, and Buchanan, some of whom were elected President, as Mr. Johnson was not. His opposition to the secession movement was courageous, like that of Brownlow and other Union men of the Border States, and it was the more effective because he was a Democrat. But he had never been recognized as a leader by the Democratic slave lords who controlled the party, and his hostility had, therefore, some taint of personal feeling.

Mr. Johnson was nominated with Mr. Lincoln in 1864, not because he was a man of great ability, or high character, or illustrious public service, or of commanding reputation—for very little was personally known of him—but because he was a conspicuous Border State man, a Democratic Senator who had not betrayed his country, and an old supporter of slavery. The Republicans had become a Union party, and his nomination was intended to be the proof of it. It was a mistake, as such expedients at such times usually are. The election turned wholly upon the question of national existence, and it would have had precisely the same result had Mr. Hamlin been renominated. The death of Mr. Lincoln threw Mr. Johnson into a position in which the Republican national party would never have thought of placing him, and he more than any person, or thing was the cause of the confusion and perplexity that have attended reconstruction. As soon as he had ceased terrifying the country with an apprehension of a kind of Oriental vengeance upon the late rebels, he began to betray the victorious cause of which he was the representative; and an ignorant, narrow, conceited, stubborn politician, who had no comprehension of the scope and significance of the contest which had accidentally given him power; and so sympathy with the principles and spirit which had triumphed, set himself, fiercely against the intelligent will of the people who had fought and conquered, and for three years he strove obstinately to undo what they had done. By a most happy fortune he was confronted by a man of the same indomitable will, of unshrinking courage, of unswerving conviction; a man as sincerely right as he was sincerely wrong; a man, like Pym, felicitously fit for the time; and that Andrew Johnson did not succeed in doing the mischief which with unadvised sincerity he intended we owe to the sagacity, the skill, the nerve, and the tenacity of Thaddeus Stevens, who embodied the conviction, and the determination with which the American people came out of the war.

The democratization of the public service under the Johnson Administration was enormous. It was computed that a fourth of the revenue due the country was lost in the collection, and Mr. Randall, the Postmaster-General, announced to the army of officers in that department that they must not forget to whom they owed their bread and butter. Since the days of Andrew Jackson, to whom Johnson very much liked to be compared, there had been no such prostitution of the service to selfish personal ends. The tenure of office was servility to "my policy." And when toward the close of this administration, which had so obstinately impeded the results of the war, the Democrats in their National Convention, formally declared reconstruction unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void, as they had four years before declared the war a failure, the country saw that every thing was in danger, and by a movement as truly patriotic as the "uprising" of 1861 the fatal reaction of Johnson and the Democracy was stayed, and the victory of the war was re-asserted in the election of its most illustrious soldier.

REPUBLICAN RECRUITS.

Some of the newspapers in the South are taking a wide range of subjects, and looking abroad upon the world, they have discovered that there is ample room for the efforts of all disposed to work in the right direction. The Norfolk Daily Book urges many suggestions in regard to the duties of the leaders of the Republican party in Virginia. Among others, and with a view to recruit our strength that journal says: "Let us seek recruits from the only source at our command, the whites; and in order to do this, we must show them that the road to promotion is open to them in our ranks." There are thousands of the best whites in the South constrained

from entering our party because the line of promotion is barred against them. Let us unbar it and invite them to enter. Without them we can have no success, and the positions, one after the other, are passing from our control. What say you, fellow-Republicans?"

We believe that there are many good and earnest men in the South who deplore the existing conditions, and who are anxious to do all in their power to bring about a better state of things. They realize the vast benefits which have already accrued from the reconstruction measures; and they heartily desire the ascendancy of the Republican party, that those measures may have full scope to accomplish the good designed. These men appreciate the new condition of affairs, recognize the blessings of free labor, and, on principle, regard the colored citizen as entitled to the rights and privileges secured to him under the Constitution. If they took part in the rebellion, they have accepted the situation; or, if they are citizens who have gone to the South from other States, their lot is cast there, and they wish to see the South prosperous and happy.

Citizens of this character cannot help being in sympathy with Republican principles and Republican effort. Moreover, they know that no other principles are suited to restore the South. The Democratic party is responsible for secession, and for the war which followed it. The rebel leaders, the deceived by that party, still look to it and consider it as their natural ally. That party is, therefore, incapacitated by the eternal fitness of things to build up what it was willing should be destroyed. And did the men who influenced opinion in the South comprehend their duty, they would not fail to remark how unwise the Democratic party is to help them.

The Republican party being the only party that can lift the South into the position it should occupy in the Union, and which has conferred blessings and benefits unknown to that people before, desired to have them cut loose from the past and rise to a higher plane of civilization. The Republican party opens its arms in welcome to all men who are willing to combine for the purpose of preventing the Democratic party from continuing to disturb and injure the South. The poor whites by education and elevation have escaped the trammels of that party which oppressed while it used them. Others, without native or emigrant, understand that the aim of the Republican party is the welfare of the country, and of the South, as part of it. It does not matter, much what has been the hinderance in former times; if they will now keep step with the party, it will rejoice. There is a great deal for them to do, and a height to which they can rise by joining our ranks. Union is strength; and in the union of such men with us, no barrier can prevent their reaching the object of their ambition. There is no element existing in the South which can interfere with their progress, either socially or politically. Let it be understood everywhere that the Republican party invites co-operation; and all who feel disposed to labor for a common object will share in the common welfare.—The Republic.

Harper's Magazine for September, is a crisp and sparkling production, abounding with good things, grave and gay, and containing seventy-five excellent engravings. Of the solid subjects, Professor Sumner's review of the financial development of this country stands foremost. It is the eleventh paper of the "First Century" series. ("Gleaner and the Cape Ann," by S. G. W. Benjamin, is handsomely illustrated. Fort-Crillon reappears with a sketch of a Virginia tournament; and Edward Howard, as in contrast-distinction, gives a graphic description of the tournament of medieval times. Mr. Conway has another illustrated paper on the art treasures of Great Britain; while James Parton continues his illustrated articles of "Recent English Caricature." Prof. Rau concludes his able illustrations of papers on the "Stone Age in Europe." "Deborah and Barak" is an excellent arrangement of the Scriptural Hebrew story, by Dr. Conant, illustrated by Dore. The poems of the number are by T. B. Aldrich, J. W. Chadwick, Fannie R. Robinson, James Maurice Thompson, and Maria Smith. "Garth," by Julian Hawthorne, is continued, and also Haytian Proverbs by John Bigelow. The Editorial Department, including the Drawer, are of usual excellence.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1876.

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to the LOUISIANIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

New Orleans, April 10, 1876.

Mr. J. B. ROBINSON is a duly authorized Agent to solicit and receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for the LOUISIANIAN.

Messrs. W. R. Mason, postal route agent on Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad, and E. D. Triplett, of Port Hudson, La., are herein announced as duly authorized agents to solicit subscriptions for the LOUISIANIAN.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

Apropos of representation by the negro in the Centennial next year, *Le Messager Franco-Américain* (New York) of the 12th inst. says: "The republic of Liberia will be largely represented next summer at Philadelphia. It is announced that this little nation asks for representation a space of 25,000 square feet."

"A word as to the purpose of the Haytian Republic relative to the Exposition. The latest news from Port-au-Prince, received at Washington, is that President Domingue has decided to be represented in the Exposition next year at Philadelphia, and our Federal Commissioners will receive at an early day an official response to the invitation of the Cabinet at Washington. The list of Haytian Commissioners is not yet complete; but it is known that among these will be found Messrs. B. C. Clarke, Haytian Consul at Boston, Camille Lynch of New York, Doctor J. F. Chavean and Mr. Alfred Marisse. The latter, it is said, will be the secretary of the Commission. Hayti not being a manufacturing country, will demonstrate above all the products of her soil, so rich and fertile. It is contemplated also to send a statue, to be purchased by the Port-au-Prince government. This statue is the work of a young Haytian sculptor named Edmond Laforestrie, who obtained the *medaille d'honneur* at the late annual exposition at Paris."

"Negro suffrage hangs like a malediction upon the body politic to sap its life." [L. Q. C. Lamar in Mississippi Democratic Convention.] The color line question, reconciliation gushers have with much pains paraded as entirely abolished by State Democratic party dictum in Mississippi. Congressman Lamar, who possesses a snave speech and is full of soft words and gracious looks for his white Northern brethren of opposite politics, was reported to have made a two hours address in the Mississippi Convention, counseling and urging his associates to abandon the color line and opposition to the negro as such in their political contest. This was duly telegraphed North with the additional statement that the Convention heeded the request, and "pacifiers" were jubilant. This specious tale traveled as do lies generally, hence the "gush" response throughout the country. It now transpires Lamar dictated a lip relinishment of the color line for prudential, party reasons, in Ohio and elsewhere; while he insisted that the acts of the Mississippi Democracy towards the negro should be as always harsh and oppressive. His speech to this end was peculiarly bitter; and as the above extract shows imbued with a hatred of reconstruction and the existing Union as ardent as when in 1861 he heralded the outbreak of the rebellion.

We deeply sympathize with the sad affliction of our veteran confederate Peter Anderson of the *Pacific Appeal* (San Francisco) in the death of his loved wife. In expressive terms conveying the sorrow of the bereaved heart, which death has thus stricken, the *Appeal* of the 7th inst. announces to its readers the loss of this estimable lady.

Senator Finckhback and Superintendent Brown in their lecture at Lexington Ky., and Memphis Tennessee last week obtained warm encomiums for the ability and excellence of their themes. Elsewhere we publish the comments of the Memphis *Appeal*. Mr. Brown at Lexington was especially able and the Bourbon Democratic daily paper of that city accorded our gifted Superintendent unstinted commendation.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

One of the noticeable features of the late Colored Men's Newspaper Conference was the debate upon Civil Rights which took place on the motion to amend the report of the Committee on National Convention, by striking out the clause relative to Civil Rights in the preamble of the call for the Convention, recommended by the committee. In this debate several gentlemen for whom we have the highest respect argued that the time had arrived when we should no longer agitate this subject; and intimated that it was utterly useless, if not actually injurious, to continually keep it before the country; and by arguments, not without merit, attempted to prove that the courts, the courts, were the things to which the colored people would have to appeal if they suffered any wrongs in this direction in the future. While we agree with our friends that in the future we must resort to the courts, at the same time we would not lose sight of the fact that to obtain justice in the courts it is essential to create a healthy public sentiment in regard to the Civil Rights of the colored man in order to obtain justice, that will render justice in suits of this character when they are brought before the courts; and therefore we are in favor of continued agitation of this subject through our papers and upon all proper occasions.

We are painfully aware of the fact that demagogues and hypocritical politicians have nearly worn this subject threadbare; and that many good people, friends of the negro, have become indifferent to the general cant; but we cannot believe that respectful, manly and dignified protests against outrages being perpetrated upon us on account of color from representative bodies of colored men will fall still-born upon the country. We must remember that all great reforms have been accomplished in this way.

It is not probable that we will have any more legislation in our behalf; henceforth we must do battle in our own cause, and while appreciating our own rights, we must be careful not to infringe upon the rights of others, by needless intrusion or pompous arrogance, remembering all the while that loud and boisterous conversations and great horse laughs will not be tolerated by decent people in either white or colored. We must improve our manners by modest, yet dignified deportment, and so conduct ourselves, especially in public, as to deserve the respectful consideration of our white fellow-citizens.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

The *Southwestern Advocate* of last week comes at second hand to a quite vigorous rebuke of Frederick Douglass on what it names his great blunder. In its premise to its subject the *Advocate*, however, has misstated its case. Mr. Douglass not being one of the Trustees of Howard University did not disagree with the majority relative to Mr. Langston's election to the University Presidency or other matter of that institution. He was not then outvoted. His advice to the colored people in his Fourth of July speech at Hillsdale, Virginia, for increased self reliance and a more accurate observance of their new duties as American citizens, was eminently proper and deserving of commendation. Relative to what he remarked of the second rate preachers, lawyers and doctors, who have fleeced them—the colored people—of their small substance, we assume knowingly there is not an intelligent colored citizen, himself helpful, but does not endorse. But to the *Advocate's* rebuke. The Rev. B. H. Tanner, editor of the *Christian Recorder*, the Philadelphia organ of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, is a writer of ability and service. For some cause, probably churchly, Dr. Tanner does not like Mr. Douglass. In fact, to the *Recorder* Mr. Douglass is a very unworthy subject. We are not then surprised to observe that conquering even his strong repugnance to the M. E. (mother) Church, Dr. Tanner, in a severe stricture on Mr. Douglass' speech, which he—

Tanner—writes to the New York *Independent* (not the most friendly religious paper at present to the colored people) thus pronounces:

"A negro of the negroes, yet do I say that we are not prepared to have the white people of the country withdraw their helpful aid; we are not prepared to have the American Missionary Association recall its 'second-rate men' and close its seven chartered institutions, its seventeen normal schools, and its thirteen other schools; not prepared for the Methodist Episcopal Church to recall its 'second-rate men' and close up its more than two score schools of various grades; nor for any other of the associations to take similar action."

Now in all this it is barely possible the public may observe a disposition in Dr. Tanner to grow large at Mr. Douglass' expense. This, with the assured reputation of such a man as Frederick Douglass, is simply impossible. In the Hillsdale speech Mr. Douglass was but consistent with the utterances and example of a lifetime. Years since, when the writer and Dr. Tanner were both youths, we remember Mr. Douglass insisted on the negro's being given a fair field and let alone in the enjoyment of freedom and manhood then as he does now. It was the manly protest of a brave and honest heart, whose life-long devotion to his people and stalwart advocacy of their freedom and rights of citizenship none of us younger men may gainsay. Dr. Tanner is a good writer and eloquent preacher, and were he wise he would adhere to these, not as against Mr. Douglass, but rather in defense of those sterling principles Mr. Douglass, in a long and honorable public career, has so abundantly displayed.

FALSE DEMOCRACY.

The Ohio Legislature, which is largely Democratic, recently closed a career of legislative debauchery that fails to find a parallel in the history of this nation. Its record was that of bribe-giving and bribe-taking, as evidenced in the "Wood county business;" and the general press of the State condemn it as a disgrace and a stain to the good old Commonwealth.—*Exchange*.

Alas, alas! Where now are the cherished hopes, the fond desires, and happy prognostics of those deluded folks who had expected better things of William Allen and his followers? Gone, gone to that consign "where the wood-line twined," and "the whang-doodle mourneth for his first born"—Strange, passing strange it seems, and yet what is urged of the Ohio Democracy is lamentably true of that party's management in New York under the Governorship of the virtuous Tilden; and wonder of wonders, acceptably the truth of the immaculate Democratic leaders of Louisiana.

The Shreveport *Times*, whatever may be said of its heretofore party confederates here, such as the *Picayune*, *Bulletin*, and *Times* yet retains its orthodoxy as staunch champion of Louisiana's Democracy, "uninfluenced by rings, monopolies or other wiles to Democratic integrity; and that journal in frantic endeavors to set its party straight in reply to the following interrogatory of the New Orleans *Republican*:

To what party do the men belong who own the butchers' meat monopoly, the gas monopoly, the New canal lease monopoly, the levee monopoly, the licensed lottery gambling monopoly? To what party do the brokers and bankers belong who have bought city and State notes, warrants and bonds at the lowest discount, and are now funding the latter in valid obligations?

Candidly admits: We have seen no response to this inquiry in the New Orleans papers, but we have no hesitation in saying that so far as we know anything of the individuals referred to, most of them are white men, and belong, or profess to belong, to the Democratic party.

Thus acknowledging, its attempted qualification only adds point to the *Republican* charge, as follows:

To admit that fact is simply to admit what no sensible white man or Democrat in the State ever denied—that there are among our people rascals, sharpers and unscrupulous men who are prompt at all times to take advantage of any circumstance which may arise, to benefit themselves, to the detriment of the public interests.

Self convicted, the Shreveport *Times* with all the indignation of the rural Bourbon mind attempts the counter charge against its politi-

cal opponents, but with such poor effect that from argument its speedy descent to billingsgate and vituperation become a matter of course; and "ignorant negroes, thieves, carpet-baggers and scallawags" form its stock in reply. Quite unnecessary is it for us to allude to the "good names" of the oldest and best who constituted and lobbied the legislative schemes resulting in all of the above mentioned monopolies; for are they not written in the book of Bragdon, (private secretary to Governor Warmoth) and in the several records of all said acts even down to and including the 'adjusted' Legislature of last winter? Yea verily.

Thus proven it is useless for the Shreveport *Times* or other White League champion to continue their mischievous partisan clamor for the aggrandizement of Democratic leaders, undeniably venal and corrupt; for assuredly the people, white and black of Louisiana will take care to be no more deceived by the specious and hurtful pleas of the false advocates of a false party, misnamed Democracy.

Louisiana's contribution in the forthcoming Centennial Tribute to the Negro will be the work of our friend Paul Trevigne, Esq., who has accepted the proffer the LOUISIANIAN made in naming him for this excellent work. Our material in this State is so rich and varied; embracing not only all order of mechanism, but the entire range of sciences, including literature and the fine arts, that we are sure Mr. Trevigne's labors will prove of great interest.

The American Club act as the committee of invitation and arrangements for the grand Masonic picnic on to-day—Saturday—week. Probably no pleasure excursion of the season promises better enjoyment; and undeniably, if the day be pleasant, none will have a larger crowd than the brethren of Richmond, Stringer, and Parson Lodges will gather at Pass Christian on the 28th inst. The tickets are only one dollar for the round trip, children half price; and as more than the money's worth of enjoyment is certain, besides the assistance given a worthy object, nobody should fail to go.

PINCHBACK.

HIS ADDRESS LAST NIGHT BEFORE THE COLORED PEOPLE OF MEMPHIS.

P. B. S. Pinchback, the colored ex-governor and politician of Louisiana, addressed a goodly number of his race at the Exposition building last night. A number of white men were also in attendance. The speaker addressed the assemblage from a pile of manuscripts, embracing a compendium of statistics going back to the Adamic age of the African race, and arriving at the present age alluded to in the events of the past two years in a sort of heroic way. His theory of the civil rights business was that all men, regardless of color and previous condition, should enjoy equal rights before the law; that the question of social equality would work itself to the colored man's entire satisfaction in the course of time, just as the Anglo Saxons had advanced from the condition of barbarism to the present high state of civilization in the past seven centuries. The address was artistically punctuated with appropriate anecdotes some of which pleased his hearers, the point of the jokes being so sharply drawn as to be readily detected and applauded. One of these particularly excited the risibilities of the colored element, which related the circumstance of a Baltimorean mistaking him in the car, joining him in luncheon, offering to share his bunk in the sleeping coach, and at the end of the journey extending a pressing invitation to spend a few weeks at his residence in Baltimore, at which juncture the exchange of cards revealed the Baltimorean's mistake. The speaker was listened to attentively by both white and black.—*Memphis Appeal*.

Our friends, the young gentlemen of the American Club, are to give on next Friday, the 27th inst., a club dinner at the Lake. The occasion will be a reunion of club members, and as such will be confined to them alone. The complimentary tendered the LOUISIANIAN, in deference to the press, to be present, is reciprocated; and we promise in view of the high standard of ability and excellence for which the club is noted to very much enjoy the pleasure of the occasion.

SENATOR O. P. MORTON AT URBANA, OHIO.

In his recent great speech at Urbana, Ohio, Senator Morton of Indiana announced the principles and objects of the Republican party, and the baneful spirit and purpose of the Democracy, in his usual strong and unequivocal manner. The entire speech, which fills five columns of solid minion, as reported in the *National Republican*, we regret our space will not permit us to reproduce. We give the following excerpts:

THE TRUE PLATFORM.

But we are told that the issues of the war are settled, that old things have passed away, and all things have become new. I would thus were so, and that the mighty issues of the war were settled forever, and accepted by all. But the truth is that the unsettlement of these questions, the restoration as far as possible to things ante-bellum, the placing of the Confederate upon the same footing with the Union soldier, the payment of the Confederate war claims, the abolition of all distinctions in the law between loyalty and disloyalty, the expulsion of the negro from the platform of political equality, and finally, payment for their slaves, are to-day the cardinal, all-absorbing, overruling purposes of the Southern Democracy, compared to which questions of currency, tariffs, and banks are but as dust in the balance. To-day service in the Confederate army is the only passport to office in the Southern States. As against the Confederate soldier the Union soldier who may have turned Democrat has no possible show for an office.

Adherence to the rebellion is the sole touchstone in the South, not only for political but almost equally so for social and business recognition. Even in Kentucky, just over the river, no Union soldier, be he ever so loud in his professions of Democracy, can be elected constable if any Confederate wants the place. And in the North the men who opposed the war by every means in their power, of the kind I have before described, are the only accepted and trusted leaders of the Democratic party. Yet, in the face of these notorious facts, Democratic leaders and newspapers have the amazing effrontery to ask Republicans to forget the war and the men who fought for the Union, and to cease all distinctions between the Union and Confederate soldiers. Such a policy would be entirely on one side, and the Union soldiers, forgotten by the Republicans, and abhorred and rejected by the Democracy, would, to use a mild phrase, be left out in the cold.

THE NEXT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The next house of Representatives will contain seventy-four Democratic members from the South who were in the rebel army, and a number from the North who were Confederate in sympathies, and in everything but the actual bearing of arms. And these are the men who are to legislate for the loyal people of the nation. But we are told by gushing and sloppy tourists that all is now peace and quiet in the South, and that the tales of murder, oppression, and outrage upon black and white Republicans were mere inventions of carpet-baggers for political purpose.

THE TRUE STORY.

It is true these tales have been established by many thousands of depositions sworn to by men of all parties on the spot, taken before numerous committees of Congress sent down there from year to year, commencing in 1865, including three during the last winter, constituting a vast body of testimony too great for any man to read in his lifetime and which is concealed from the world by its enormous volume. But this is all ignored by the apologetic who accept for the truth the pompous denials and grandiloquent statements of politicians, and in many cases of the murderers and criminals themselves. Any one at all familiar with the evidence that has been taken in regard to the condition of the South during the last nine years must not only know that the tales told were generally true, but have reason to believe that the half has not been told. But, say those who have not the hardihood to deny the truth, whatever may have taken place in the South, the White Leaguers, the Ku-Klux and all other disturbers of the peace have disbanded, submitted to the laws, and henceforth there will be peace and security for all. What reasons have we to believe that? Just now there is no inducement to cut throats, burn, whip and drive out. There are no important elections on hand in those States. They are standing on their good behavior and are anxious to impress the people of the North with their peaceable and virtuous intentions. But the same men are there yet; animated with the same spirit and purpose, and ready to resort to the same means whenever it becomes necessary to achieve success. They were educated in violence by slavery

and the rebellion, by the fierce prejudice and conflict of race, most of them profoundly ignorant, and at the mercy of reckless and desperate leaders. The Confederate Democracy of the South constitutes the body and gives vitality to the whole Democratic party. They compose a majority of its actual membership. They have definite aims and intense policy. They are bold and aggressive, and are confident of controlling the party in the future as in the days before the war. The Democracy of the North have no policy, no scheme of government are not agreed upon any questions of political economy, are harmonious only in their desire and struggle for office, and are mere clay in the hands of Confederate potters. The South will give to them the principal offices and they will give to the South the measures—an arrangement highly satisfactory to both sides.

SHOULD BE AMNESTY ON BOTH SIDES.

The Northern leaders are continually preaching to the Republican party amnesty, fraternity, oblivion in regard to the rebellion, but exact no such conditions from their Southern allies, who make adherence to the Confederate cause their universal political test.

We have forgiven the men who were engaged in the rebellion. All but about one hundred leaders in that great crime have had every political disability removed arising under the fourteenth amendment and are eligible to be elected to the highest office in the land. They have from the first had the right to vote. I had not supposed that I should ever do such a thing, but I believe now that I am willing to vote for a bill next winter which will take from the small number remaining their political disabilities, to take effect on the 4th day of July, 1876, so that all men, without regard to their race, color, or previous political condition or history, may start into the next century on an equality before the law—and may God put it into the hearts of the people to do justice, give protection, and secure equal rights to every race and condition in all parts of the nation.

A RIGHT AND A WRONG SIDE.

But I wish not to be misunderstood. While I would bury the animosities and hatred of the war, I would not promise to forget the principles upon which it was fought, nor the memory of the men who died for their country. We have forgiven those who were in rebellion, but forgiveness does not imply honor or reward. We may forgive our enemies, but are not bound to honor and prefer them over our friends. We must ever remember that there was a right and a wrong side; that the right must be honored and respected now and hereafter; that, while we forgive the enemies of the Republic, we believe there can be no true reconstruction or reconciliation that is not founded upon the unity of the nation, equal rights, equal justice, equal security to all, full toleration of race and opinion. Until these things shall come to pass the Republican party cannot grand its arms, nor can it be said that its mission has been performed. It is enough that we have fully and freely forgiven those who waged the rebellion and drenched the land with fraternal blood, and when we are asked to ignore the Union soldier, to refuse in recount of his services for fear of wounding rebel susceptibilities, to reduce him to the level of the Confederate soldier, to forget the Union men of the South, and make heroes before the Northern people of their bitterest foes and oppressors, it is too much, and is as wicked as it is stupid and absurd. As between the Union and Confederate soldiers there is still, and should ever be, a great chasm. The proposition continually urged upon the people of the North by the Democratic party is, that to be reconciled to the people of the South you must treat the Union and Confederate soldier as being equally honest, equally patriotic, each fighting for what he believed to be right, treat them with equal consideration, make no preferences or distinctions in rewards or honors. This proposition abolishes all distinctions between right and wrong, loyalty and treason, between fighting for freedom and slavery, between civilization and barbarism, while affecting impartiality insults the living, and the memory of the dead, who fought for country, liberty, and humanity.

BY AMNESTY THEY MEAN PREFERENCE.

In the Democratic mind, amnesty and forgiveness are inseparably connected with honor, reward and preference. But I need not speak specially of the Democracy of the South, for that of the North to-day recognizes no leader, no representative man who is not identified with opposition to the work of reconstruction and to the amendments; and those Union officers and soldiers who are serving in their ranks will find that there is a latent suspicion and hostility attaching to them which will prevent them from ever being placed in command. While preaching tolerance, the party practices intolerance, and is like the

boatman who looks one way and rows the other.

The Democratic party has labored under the mistake that it was the North and not the South that was to be reconstructed, that it was Northern sentiment and manners, and not Southern, that required reformation. From the end of the war up to this time the vastest of the South could come into any Northern State with the assurance of kind and respectful treatment, whether travelling, or in business, or society, from men of all parties. His life was safe and he was secure from violence, insult, and persecution on account of his rebel history. He would find Democratic politicians inclined to run after him and flatter him; but Republicans, while they did not do that, and were not inclined to vote for him and put him into office, yet treated him with kindness and respect to which merits as a man entitled him, and did nothing to prevent his success as a farmer, merchant, lawyer, or any business he might choose to follow. He could advocate any opinion in the North, could attend any school without insult or interruption.

WHEN THE SOUTH WILL BE RECONSTRUCTED.

When this state of things is reconstructed in the South, reconstruction will be complete. When Republicans in the South are protected by the laws, are not oppressed by society, are not persecuted in their business, in their schools or churches, because of their political opinions or support of the Union cause during the war, or because they came from the North, but are treated according to their merits and character, as men and women, then there will be political peace and fraternity; until then, we do not require them to vote the Republican ticket, or to support Union instead of Confederate soldiers, for these are matters of opinion which belong to liberty of thought and action, the very things we are contending shall be extended to the Republicans of the South. Reconstruction cannot take place at Northern celebrations or junketings, but in every Southern neighborhood in daily life, by conceding to people of all colors and opinions equal protection, justice and the full enjoyment of their rights under the constitution and laws of the United States, and of the States in which they live. When that time comes the great result for which I have been laboring will be accomplished, and I shall know that the war is over.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Louisiana *Intelligencer* (Monroe) of the 11th inst. has the following:

Gov. Kellogg was to have left on Sunday evening last for an extended summer trip North. We have not yet heard whether such a small matter as the election of a Representative from Ouachita parish engaged his attention for a sufficient length of time before his departure to insure the issuance of an order for the same.

The Republican Convention for the Fourth and Fifth Congressional District (North Louisiana), held at Monroe on the 4th inst. among a series of resolutions adopted, requesting the construction and repair of the levees by the national government, the establishment of a United States Judicial District in North Louisiana, and improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi, announced:

"North Louisiana is composed of 26 parishes, and according to the census of 1870, had a population of 286,120, of which the 4th Congressional District, composed of 12 parishes, had 112,119, and the 5th Congressional District, composed of 14 parishes, 124,100, counting one vote for every five of population; give a voting population of 47,350, of which there was a Republican majority of 11,903. The increase in population since 1870, will probably increase the majority to 15,000."

Reaffirming the main plank of the National Republican platform, the convention on motion of Mr. Diskegrave adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we earnestly urge upon the United States Senate, the early recognition of Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, Senator elect from Louisiana and admission to his seat in the Senate.

The New Orleans *Republican* is right when it defines the headquarters of the New York, and says the national Democratic party to be in John Morrissey's pool room at Saratoga.

"When ignorance is blind, it is folly to be wise." True, oh prophet! But in the case of Stant, at Goldville's Book Store, 65 Canal street, everybody is blind and wise too in the enjoyment of the huge position of news and literature ye Stant daily serves to an admiring public. All the journals of the day, illustrated weeklies, books and magazines for sale! Call at Goldville's!

PERSONS AND THINGS.

There is no vice so simple but as assumes some mark of virtue on its outward part.—Sparkspeare.

We shall publish next week the speech of Colonel James Lewis delivered at the Fair Grounds on the second instant, on the anniversary celebration of West India and Louisiana Emancipation.

Senator Pinchback and family and Superintendent of public Education Hon. Wm. G. Brown, arrived home last Sunday from Cincinnati via Lexington Ky. and Memphis Tenn. Senator Pinchback returns in improved health and spirits, greatly invigorated from his summer sojourn in Arkansas and the West.

State Senator Pierre Landry of Donaldsonville and Hon. Vincent Dickinson of St. James parish were in town during the week. Our esteemed friend Landry under the vivifying influences of the soil, he cultivates a large farm in Ascension parish has grown stouter by several pounds.

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, who lectured here to a large audience on Monday night, was the guest of Mr. James Turner. On Tuesday he spent several hours on the stock farm of Dr. L. Kerr, who cordially welcomed the distinguished visitor and a party of gentlemen, and entertained them by exhibiting in front of his magnificent stables some of the finest horses in the Blue Grass region, among which were the famous Mabino Patchen, Rothschild and other notable horses.

In the afternoon they visited the stables of Mr. B. J. Tracy and received a cordial welcome, and were shown the famous Dobble and Allie West. In company with his wife and Mr. Brown he left on the Wednesday morning train for Louisville. He seemed favorably impressed with Kentucky and expressed a desire to return at some future time.—American Citizen.

There was a delightful entertainment at the residence of Hon. W. G. Brown Superintendent of Education on Tuesday night. The occasion was a reception to Mrs. Pinchback whose return home was welcomed by many lady friends in an enjoyable gathering.

Music, dancing, and the agreeable features of congenial association, such as the gentle hostess and her lady friend, Mrs. W., as entertainers could command, was had. The gilded parlors of the Superintendent were filled with a goodly throng.

Among the guests were Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Antoine, Senator and Mrs. Pinchback, Colonel and Mrs. Lewis, Professor A. P. Williams and wife, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. P. M. Williams, Mrs. J. S. Isbell and wife, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Mason, Professor and Miss McCarthy, Miss Castaing, Miss A. Dorsey, Miss E. Stackhouse, Miss A. Ross, Mrs. B. Yenewine, Mrs. Koppard, Mr. Butler, and Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Borroughs, and daughters, Col. F. C. Antoine, State Senator Pierre Landry, Hon. Vincent Dickinson of St. James, Hon. John Gair, and Messrs. H. A. Corbin, Jas. D. Kennedy, Jas. M. Vance Jr., H. Simmes, Z. Canonge, M. Camp, G. T. Ruby and G. G. Johnson.

A visit last Sunday morning to St. Peter's Church on Greatman street was agreeably repaid by the music we there enjoyed from the choir under direction of Professor Stutzor. In the Farmer's Mass in B flat, and Memorare, for an offertory, we were charmed with the pure and sweet tones of the leading soprano, Miss A. L., whose exquisite melody in the solos floated through the building, diffusing devotional thought and feeling. The alto, Miss N. G., yielded sweet accompaniment, while the baritone, Mr. George Theard, and the basso, Mr. J. Dindhoff, gave each excellence and tone to their several parts.

Clara Morris every body knows as one of the most gifted, clever, and emotional actresses on our American boards. She not long since took passage across the Atlantic for a European trip, with such distinguished companions de voyage as Speaker Blaine, Kate Fields, and Don Platt. Now comes the Chicago Inter-Ocean and declares, "Mr. Clara Morris will sail for Europe within a few days to join his wife. They will return in November." Shade of man's right! Can such things be, and overcome us with a woman's power, without our special wonder?

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Jefferson Davis has declined his acceptance of intention to be present at Rockford, Ill., county fair. His declination was induced by the printed protests of citizens of Rockford.

Georgia, as the only remaining slave State in the American Union, comes to the front with a negro insurrection. The whites have misused in self defense and the blacks indiscriminately arrested and are confining daily. Herschel V. Johnson as Judge is to try the offenders.

The Colored Men's Convention in Virginia sits in Richmond. Endorsement of Grant's administration and thanks to God for the blessings of the past ten years in the country among the resolutions of Thursday.

What George Ellis, old and reliable news dealer opposite the Post Office doesn't know about keeping a well supplied and attractive stand, isn't worth knowing to any of his competitors. Seekers after news journals and literature of the day are sure to be gratified by a call at Ellis.

Mr. Pinchback, in his address at the court-house last night, gave the negroes some good advice. He advised them to cultivate honesty, integrity and morality; to pay their debts and attain a character for respectability. He did not say "be moral and you will be happy," but that if the negroes would engrave the above traits upon the present character money would flow into them and respectability would come with it, and that when they had money and respectability nobody would inquire about their color. He had been in places, he said, where he was implored to say nothing about his color, just because he had plenty of money to pay his way. Did Mr. Pinchback's memory turn to the U. S. Senate as he spoke those words? There seems to be a color line there at any rate, and one that money and influence do not seem able to overcome.—Lexington Press.

We fear that there is more truth in these words than most persons imagine. Few people are wont to associate with the American Senate anything like injustice or unfair dealing. That body has seemed especially to represent the worth of our free institutions. That such a body would endeavor to escape the logical consequences of a system of laws that it had more than any other single department of the Government supported and shaped, seems preposterous. It was well enough to make the negro a voter—a good theory of government; but when it comes to make him a practical office-holder, then the great American Senator hails and says to a Senator elect from one of the sovereign States of this Union:

"Although we recognize the Governor of your State, and also the Legislature convened by his proclamations, and have sustained them by Federal bayonets, yet we don't feel willing to admit to a seat in the Senate the man who was elected by that Legislature, and whose credentials were signed by that Governor."

We ask, what more right has Kellogg to act as Governor of Louisiana than Pinchback has to represent that State in the Senate? It is simply a matter of color, and a case where dollars and cents will accomplish little. Kellogg must be sustained and Pinchback sacrificed to satisfy an enraged, erroneous public sentiment that cares little or nothing about justice when it concerns colored people. If the denial of Gov. Pinchback to a seat in the United States Senate cannot be shown to be from "reousus just and causes plain," the colored people have a right to resent it throughout the country as an indignity to them and an act unworthy of the party that they have, under all circumstances, sustained with unbroken fronts; and if the day for retributive justice ever comes, it cannot be charged that the colored people would in any sense be responsible for the cause of it.—American Citizen, Aug. 14th.

POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

The following are the political conventions to be held within the next few weeks, and months in various sections of the country:

Wednesday, Aug. 25.—National Greenback Convention in Detroit, Mich.

Wednesday, Sept. 1.—Reunion of all former Union and Confederate soldiers in Caldwell, Ohio, to continue three days.

Wednesday, Sept. 8.—Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention in Erie.

Wednesday, Sept. 8.—Wisconsin Democratic State Convention in Milwaukee.

Wednesday, Sept. 8.—Maryland Republican State Convention in Westminster.

Wednesday, Sept. 15.—Nebraska Republican State Convention in Kearney, to nominate three candidates for Justices of the Supreme Court and six candidates for Regents of the University of Nebraska, to be voted for at the general election to be held in accordance with the provisions of the proposed new Constitution, on the second Monday of October next.

Monday, Oct. 25.—National Hard Money Convention in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The coolest, cosiest place in town is C. C. Haley's, newsdealer at No. 20 Commercial Place. Daily and weekly journals from all parts of the country, and illustrated foreign and domestic papers, besides books and magazines, always on hand and at competitive rates.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA, Aug. 12, 1875.

Editor LOUISIANIAN:

DEAR SIR—Omaha is growing quite fast. There are being erected this summer many large brick buildings. The B. and M. R. R. (in Nebraska) have moved their general offices to this city; and the U. P. will soon begin building their general offices at this point. Wheat crops in many portions of the State are very good. The awful hopper, I believe, has disappeared. Our Association will, on August 2d, give a picnic in Hanson Park, and anticipate a good time. Excuse haste. Truly yours, J. H. S.

COMMERCIAL.

LOUISIANIAN OFFICE.
FRIDAY EVENING, August 20, 1875.
COTTON—American standard of classification.

General quotation.	Ex. quot.
Inferior.....	11
Low Ordinary.....	11 1/2
Ordinary.....	11 1/2
Strict Ordinary.....	11 1/2
Good Ordinary.....	11 1/2
Strict Good Ordinary.....	11 1/2
Low Middling.....	13
Strict Low Middling.....	13 1/2
Middling.....	14
Strict Middling.....	14 1/2
Good Middling.....	14 1/2
Middling Fair.....	15
Fair.....	15 1/2

COTTON RECEIPTS.
The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since Sept. 1, 1874:

Bales.	Bales.
Galveston.....	34,235
New Orleans.....	39,320
Mobile.....	6,509
Savannah.....	338,777
Charleston.....	604,477
Wilmington.....	411,334
Port Royal.....	77,912
Norfolk.....	381,444
Baltimore.....	18,223
New York.....	178,215
Total.....	3,450,828

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1874.....15,053
Arrived since last statement.....39
Additional bales from city ginners, lint and laces.....11,963
Total.....1,173,907
Cleared to-day.....none
Cleared previously.....1,155,717
Consumed at Loh.....1,150
Co.'s cotton mill.....1,150

Stock on hand and on ship-board not cleared.....17,040
Stock on hand same time last year.....15,019
FREIGHTS—We quote as follows:

By steam Cotton to Liverpool 7-16d; to Boston 10-16d; to Providence and Fall River, 13-16d; to New York 10c; to Philadelphia, 10c.
By rail—Cotton to Liverpool, 8d; to Havre 15-16d; to Genoa, 4d; to Boston, 4d; to Providence and Fall River 9-16d.
SUGAR—7c for common, 8c for fair, 8c for good fair, 8c for strictly prime, 9c for seconds, 10c for white clarified, and 10c for prime white clarified.
MOLASSES—We quote nominally at 40c for common; 50c for fair; 55c for good fair; 60c for strictly prime, and 65c for choice.

FLOUR—Superfine at 55 1/2c, double extra 56 1/2c, triple extra 57 1/2c, choice extra 58 1/2c, single extra 59 1/2c, low triple extra 56 1/2c, choice triple extra 57 1/2c, choice and family extra 58 1/2c.

PORK—Mess 23c 3/4, 23c 1/2, 23c 1/4. Dealers are jobbing at 23c 3/4.
DAY SALT MEAT—9c for shoulders, 10c for clear rib sides, and 10c for clear sides.
BACON—Shoulders are held at 10c, clear rib sides 14c, and clear sides 14c.

LARD—There refined is quoted at 14c, ke 15c.
CORN IN SACKS—Yellow mixed 92c, yellow 90c, white mixed 92c, white 93c per bushel.
OATS—88c per bushel.
HAY—Prime 87c, choice 88c per ton.
CORN MEAL—85c per 25 lb. bag.
COW PEAS—70c per bushel for mixed and 75c for clay.

WHEATY—Louisiana rectified is quoted at 21 1/2c, 24c, and Western at 21 1/2c, 22c per gallon.
HAMS—Choice 14c 1/2 per lb.
WHEAT IN BULK—1 1/2c per bushel.
BREAKFAST RACON—16c per lb.
BAGGING—15c in round lots for domestic jute and hemp. Domestic jute and hemp is retailing at 16c 1/2c, India 11c per yard.
STARCH—Is quoted at 4 1/2c per lb.
TOBACCO—We quote as follows: Inferior 9c 1/2c; medium 10c 1/2c; fine 11c 1/2c, low leaf 12c 1/2c; medium 13c 1/2c; good 15c 1/2c; fine 17c 1/2c, and selections 20c 1/2c.

Notice.
Persons having Pass-Books of the Int. Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company will find it to their interest to consult me at No. 124 CARONDELET STREET, up stairs. Business promptly attended to. Best of references will be given.
Jy 10 6t JAMES KENNEDY.

LA MAJAGUA.
50,000 NON PLUS ULTRA, ESPECIALES, LEGALIAS, CHICA DEL REY, just received per late arrivals from Havana, and for sale by
F. A. GONZALES & BRO.
Sole Agents,
Corner of Camp and Common, and at Branch Stores, corner of Union and Carondelet, and No. 2 Carondelet.
Jy 12

ACTS OF LEGISLATURE,
WITH EXTRA SESSION,
FOR 1875.
JAS. A. GRESHAM,
Bookseller and Stationer,
92.....Camp Street.....92
Will mail to any address, on receipt of 92, the Acts of 1875. Subscriptions taken for the Louisiana Annual Reports, Vol. 37, price \$12.
July 31 1y

R. M. & B. J. MONTGOMERY
Dealers in All Kinds of
NEW FURNITURE,
Office and Salesroom, Armory Hall,
87 Camp Street, New Orleans.
Constantly on hand and continually being supplied from Eastern and Western manufacturers, the largest assortment of Furniture to be found in the South, consisting of every variety of Parlor and Bedroom Suits; Hall, Dining Room and Library Furniture; common and cheap Furniture for Thriftsation and Country use, which they are selling at the very lowest prices, competing with any and all houses in the same line.
They also conduct the FURNITURE AUCTION BUSINESS at 80 Camp street, and the HOUSE AUCTION BUSINESS at Messrs. Leonard and Maxwell's Stable, No. 70 Bayonne street, near Gravier.
July 31 1y

EDWARD LILLIENTHAL,
JEWELRY, WATCHES AND SILVERWARE,
No. 95 CANAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.
AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES.
June 6, 1875.

THOS. H. HANDY & Co.,
SAZERAC BRANDIES,
GENERAL IMPORTERS,
Nos. 14 & 16 ROYAL STREET
NEW ORLEANS.
G. CASANAVE,
UNDERTAKER,
88.....BOURBON STREET.....88
NEW ORLEANS.
Carriages furnished at the shortest notice.
July 31 1y

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.
SPLENDID SCHEME—
ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS.

LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.
CAPITAL PRIZE.....\$20,000.
Louisiana State Lottery Company,
(Incorporated August 17, 1868.)

CLASS H.
To be drawn in public at New Orleans, on Saturday, June 12, 1875.

SCHEME.
10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only \$10.
HALVES, QUARTERS AND EIGHTHS IN PROPORTION.

1 prize of.....\$10,000.....\$10,000
1 prize of.....10,000.....10,000
1 prize of.....10,000.....10,000
30 prizes of.....500.....15,000
280 prizes of.....100.....28,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
9 approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize are.....\$1,800
9 approximations of \$100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize are.....\$900
9 approximations of \$500 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize are.....\$4,500

270 prizes, amounting to.....\$70,400
EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
The 9 remaining units of the same ten numbers drawing the first 3 full prizes will be entitled to the 27 Approximation Prizes. For example: If Ticket No. 1246 draws the \$20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1247, 1248, 1249 and 1250 will each be entitled to \$200. If Ticket No. 331 draws the \$10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339 and 340 will be entitled to \$200. If Ticket No. 430 draws the \$5000 prize, those tickets numbered 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438 and 439 will be each entitled to \$1000.

Whole Tickets, \$10; Halves, \$5; Quarters, \$2.50; Eighths, \$1.25.
PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.
Orders to be addressed to
Louisiana State Lottery Company,
Lock Box 62, P. O.
New Orleans.
Send P. O. Money Order, or Registered Your Letter.
Jy 28 75

W. B. STEVENSON,
DEALER IN
New and Second Hand
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SALE ROOMS:
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Next to Pinyne Office.
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Private Sales on Commission.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, A LARGE
ASSORTMENT OF PICTURES,
FRAMES, ETC.
The best storage at the very lowest
figure.
Jy 12 1y

The Citizens' Savings Bank,
(A bank for small savings).
GRUNEWALD HALL,
pays interest from date of deposit; pays deposits without notice, and conducts its business on liberal principles.
J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.
J. D. HANCOCK, Cashier, Jan 23 1y

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Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.
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88.....BOURBON STREET.....88
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Carriages furnished at the shortest notice.
July 31 1y

THE REVISED CIVIL CODE,
(New Edition.)
Compiled and edited by
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Are now being published and will be issued shortly.
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TO LANDLORDS AND HOUSE-KEEPERS!

THE REMOVAL OF THE CONTENTS OF WATER-CLOSETS, SINKS, &c., in an inoffensive manner, without detriment to public health, is a subject which has engaged the attention of the authorities of all large cities for ages.

Physicians united in declaring that a large proportion of deaths resulting from cholera, cholera-infantum, dysentery, malarious fevers, and even epidemics, were attributable to the terribly offensive gases which arose from human excreta, upon its removal from the original deposit with buckets, agitating and exposing the contents to the atmosphere during the process of the work, and infecting the air while being transported through the streets to the nuisance wharf. All agreed as to its baneful effects, and sought in vain for a proper remedy.

The enterprise and ingenuity of a firm of Baltimore mechanics has at last overcome this seemingly insurmountable barrier, and given us an invention which, in the opinion of the sanitary officers of some twenty-five of the largest cities of the Union, is as near perfection for the purpose intended as it is possible to approach.

This invention is emphatically what it is claimed to be—AN ODORLESS EXHAUSTOR APPARATUS—devoid of all the disgusting features of the cart-and-bucket system. Its advantages are manifold, and it commends itself to the attention of landlords and tenants for the following reasons:

1. Sinks of private residences can be emptied in a space of time varying from ten to fifteen minutes.

2. It can be done BY DAY OR NIGHT, thus THE NECESSITY OF THROWING OTHER PERSONS AT NIGHT, and exposing them to deprivations, and causing the inmates to be awakened by the abominable smell and noise caused by the prevailing system of cleaning, is avoided.

3. The apparatus used is of such a character as not to

RELIGIOUS.

CALENDAR.

Sunday, 22—Thirtieth Sunday after Trinity.
 Tuesday, 24—St. Bartholomew.
 Sunday, 26—Fortieth Sunday after Trinity.
 Sunday, 27—Fiftieth Sunday after Trinity.
 Sunday, 28—Sixtieth Sunday after Trinity.
 Sunday, 29—Seventieth Sunday after Trinity.
 Sunday, 30—St. Matthew.
 Sunday, 31—Eightieth Sunday after Trinity.
 Wednesday, 30—St. Michael and All Angels.

Says *Harper's Weekly*, noted for its strong Methodist Episcopal proclivities and decided opposition to Roman Catholicism:

George T. Downing, now of Washington, one of the leaders of the colored men of this country, in a recent letter to the *Congregationalist*, repeats his threat made some months ago that unless there is a fuller concession of equality to his people they will go over to the Roman Catholic Church. He says, "I am fully persuaded that a general alliance on the part of the colored people of America with the Catholic Church of America would be the most speedy and effective agency to break down American caste based on color." So far as we have observed—and we have watched the indications with care—Mr. Downing's proposal has not met with a favorable response from the representatives of his race.

The British Wesleyan Conference has appointed forty of its members to conduct open air services during the summer and fall.

A converted Chinaman street preaching is the latest novelty in Santa Barbara, California.

The Chinese Young Men's Christian Association, of San Francisco, has two hundred and fifty members, and is doing a good work among its people.

A branch of the Mormon Church, with a newspaper called the *Advocate*, has been established at Clarksville, West Virginia. There are several members of the set in that vicinity.

The Bishops of the Southern Methodist Church, at their late meeting in Nashville, appointed a week of prayer, beginning August 8, for a special blessing on their missionary labors and for their institutions of learning.

The colored Baptists of Georgia intend to found a normal and theological seminary at Atlanta. They have adopted the Centennial plan of dollar subscriptions from their own people in order to secure the necessary amount.

Five years ago a Baptist religious meeting was prohibited in Rome. Now there is a church dedicated, with a membership of ninety-two. The nephew of a Cardinal—once a Catholic priest—will soon be baptized.

A Mr. Garver, who labors among London thieves, burglars, and pickpockets, has gathered a church of 1,800 members. His wife instructs 1,800 mothers, meeting 400 at a time, who without her labors would receive no religious instruction at all.

Bishop Goss, of Georgia, wanting \$20,000 to finish the Catholic Cathedral in Savannah, the money was at once furnished by the members of his congregation, and he could have had as much more if he had asked for it.

Rev. L. L. Drake, of West Liberty, O., has just completed his twenty years' pastorate in this First Presbyterian Church in that place. During that time he has preached 5,237 sermons, received into the church 270 members and has won a place in the affections of his people and the community.

Carroll, competition shows that the average contributions to the missionary cause for the whole M. E. Church was 42 cents per member. In the Alabama Conference was the smallest, being 3 of a cent; in the Philadelphia Conference it was the largest, being \$1.25 per member.

Dr. H. H. Drake, a minister who has actually just declined the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Of course, he came from Chicago. He refused it because it is unscriptural being in conflict with the Divine command not to be called "Rabbi" or "Master"; because it is unscriptural, and tending to create an aristocracy among the clergy. He would be willing to see the title of Reverend abolished, which he calls "the thin end of the wedge, the thick end of which is—Popery."

New High Pentecost, last pastor of the Church of the People, in Brooklyn, having dismissed the congregation because of a misunderstanding with one of the trustees, and not succeeding in running an independent establishment on the principle of personal attraction, has given up his lease of the Congregational edifice, on State street, and notified its owners that he would pay rent after this month. Mr. Pentecost is not in sympathy with the Baptist Church owing to his open-communion sentiments.

THE INTER-OCEAN.

THREE EDITIONS.

Weekly, Semi-Weekly, and Daily.
 Established less than three years ago as a Representative Republican Paper, pledged to maintain and defend the principles and organization of the National Republican party, the *INTER-OCEAN* was as early pushed to the forefront of journalism and achieved a success unprecedented in the history of such enterprises. By universal assent it has been assigned position as

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Not alone on its political character does the *Inter-Ocean* rest its claims to popular favor. It stands at the highest excellence in all departments, and in this era of progressive journalism aspires to position among the best.

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Is conducted with great care, and everything possible is done to make the Market Reports such as the Farmers and Business Men of the Northwest can rely upon.

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Is carefully edited by gentlemen of ability and experience.

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It is not excelled by any publication in the country.

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One that will be found interesting and useful to Americans in every part of the globe. While it especially represents the Great Northwest of the Northwest it is National in its views and comprehensive in its news-gathering. A firm in its political faith it is not bigoted and in all discussions aims to be candid, dignified, and above personal abuse.

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latest news and correspondence. It is

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of the day, are not admitted into the

columns of the *New York Times* on any terms.

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1875.

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BROS., PLEYEL, WESTER-

MAYER, BLUTHNER, KAPS,

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SER (Stuttgart), Organs.

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alogues and Price List furnished upon ap-

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